Public Distribution System in Maharashtra and Punjab in view of the formation of additional Districts, re-organisation of administration, creation of Development Boards and completion of the photo in-dentity cards scheme ;

(b) if so, twhat are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was launched in the country in 1992 in 27 States and UTs in blocks covered under various area specific programmes like Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Designated Hill Areas (DHA), At present 1775 blocks are covered under RPDS in the country. Punjab, however, is not covered under the RPDS. The operational responsibility of implementing the Public Distribution System vests with the State Governments and UT Administrations. Administrative desisions regarding formation of additional districts, reorganisation etc. fall within the purview of the State Governments/UT Administrations. Such re-organisation does not have any effect on the functioning of the RPDS.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Growth in consumer price index

701. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA :
SHRI P. UPENDRA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the growth in consumer Price Index since, 1991 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Consumer Price Index does not fully reflect the realities of the retail market with regard to basic consumer items; and

(c) the reasons for rising prices of consumer products and what were the prices of the main consumer items in June, 1991 and at present in percentage and quantum ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY).

(a) A statement giving the Consumer Price Index (Base : 1982-100) since January, 1991 is given at Statement-I *(See* below) .

(b) As the Consumer Price Index Numbers are compiled on the basis of prices prevailing in 76 industrially important centres spread throughout the country, they are a fairly representative indicator of tha realities in the retail market with regard to the basic consumer items.

(c) The gap betweeen the demand and supply and seasonal variations in prices primarily account for the rising trend in the prices of consumer products. A comparative statement indicating the weights of the major groups and the group indices for June, 1991 and September, 1994, .-^ong with the extent of change in both the percentage and quantum terms is given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

All India Consumer Price for Industrial Workers

(Base: 1982=100)

Months	Consumer Price Index			
	1991	1992	1993	1994
January	202	228	241	263
February	202	229	242	265
March	201	229	243	267
April	202	231	245	269
May	204	234	246	272
June	209	236	250	277
July	214	242	253	281
August	217	242	256	284
September	221	243	259	288
October	223	244	262	230
November	225	244	265	..
December	225	243	264	..

Source: Ministry of Labour.

Statement-II

The trends in consumer price index

(Base: 1982 100)

Group/Sub-Group	Weights of the Group/ Sub-Group	Consumer Price Index		Changes in (4) Over (9)	
		June 1991	sept. 1994	Percentage	Quantum
I. Food Group Index	57.00	219	300	+41.1	+90
II. Pan, Supari etc.	3.15	269	367	+36.4	+98
III. Fuel & Light	6.28	201	242	+20.4	+41
IV. Housing	8.67	192	237	+23.4	+45
V. Clothing Bedding etc.	8.54	164	230	+ .2	+16
VI. Misc. Group Index.	16.36	200	273	+36.5	+73
All India General Index	100.00	209	289	+38.3	+80

Source: Ministry of Labour.